

TWO AMERICANS KILLED IN FIGHT WITH BANDITS

Only Two of Outlaws Escape Across River, and They Are Being Pursued by Carranza Troops.

THREE MEXICANS FOUND DEAD

De Facto Government Soldiers Cross Into United States to Cut Off Retreat, and They Act in Friendly Manner to American Soldiers.

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 31.—American soldiers, re-enforced by a small detachment of Carranza troops, engaged Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande into the United States about five miles below Fort Hancock, Texas, fifty-five miles east of here, early today. Two Americans were killed and one wounded. Only two of the outlaws escaped across the river into Mexico, where they are being pursued by Mexican troops and Carranza customs guards.

Upon receiving reports from Robert Wood, a United States customs inspector, that the bandits, who had committed numerous depredations on the Mexican side of the frontier, recently had crossed the border, six men of Troop F, Eighth United States Cavalry, and a hospital corps orderly, under Sergeant Lewis Thompson, with Wood and Customs Inspector Bean, rode to an adobe hut where the Mexicans were said to be hiding. Thompson had been ordered by Captain Cushing, of Company C, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, to investigate the reports. The bandits opened fire from the building and adjoining outhouses, killing Wood and Private John Twomey, and wounding Sergeant Thompson in the shoulder. Bean, fearing that the Mexicans would escape the small American detachment, called upon the Carranzistas' commander on the opposite side of the river. He responded with a shout of "Soldados!" and the Carranza troops, ten in number, acted in a friendly manner toward the Americans. When the bandits failed to return the fire from the hut, it was entered, and three dead Mexicans were found. The Carranza troops took up a blood trail and followed it, but the American detachment stayed on this side of the river. Thompson said, died to death from a wound in lung, and Wood was shot twice, one bullet entering above the heart, the other in the breast.

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Recently the naked truth was admitted by Carranza's officers. We are now informed that "we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag." We are told that we went there "to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go." That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext.

Meanwhile, the administration utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection for the lives and property of our citizens. It is most unworthy to slur those who have investments in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the nonperformance of this duty. There can be no such excuse, for we have no debate, and there can be no debate, as to the existence of this duty on the part of our government.

The bitter hatred aroused by the course of the administration multiplied our dangers, for our failure to afford protection to our citizens evoked the scorn and contempt of Mexicans. Consider the ignominious incident at Tampico in connection with the capture of Vera Cruz. In the midst of the greatest danger to the hundreds of Americans congregated at Tampico, our ships which were in the harbor were withdrawn and our citizens were saved only by the intervention of German officers and were taken away by British and German ships. The official excuse of the Secretary of the Navy is an extraordinary commentary. Our ships, it seems, had been ordered to Vera Cruz; but, as it appeared that they were not needed, the order was rescinded. Then, we are told, our admiral was faced with this remarkable dilemma: If he attempted to go up the river at Tampico and take our citizens on board, the word of "aggressive action" as the secretary called it, "would have spread to the surrounding country," and it was "almost certain that reprisals on American citizens would have followed and lives would have been lost."

We had so incensed the Mexicans that we could not rescue our own citizens at Tampico, save at the risk of the murder of others. We must take Vera Cruz to get Huerta out of office and trust to other nations to get our own citizens out of peril. What a travesty of logic and our lands. After destroying the government of Huerta, we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. I shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of murder and lust. We were then told that Mexico was entitled to spill as much blood as she pleased to settle her quarrels with her government. With respect to the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico.

BESTOWED FRIENDSHIP FOR A TIME ON VILLA

For a time we bestowed friendship on Villa. Ultimately we recognized Carranza, not on the ground that he had a constitutional government, but that it was a de facto government. The complete failure to secure protection to American citizens is shown conclusively in the note of the Secretary of State of June 29, 1916.

"The United States," the note reads, "has been informed by the Carranzistas that the Carranzistas have started a 'punitive expedition' against the Villa forces. We sent a thin line of troops across the border into Mexico, but we did not feel at liberty to enter the territory. Though thus restricted, the Carranzistas still regarded the Carranzistas as a menace to our troops faced hostile forces, and it is not remarkable that our men fell at the Carranzistas. We were virtually ordered to withdraw, and without accomplishing our purpose, we have been withdrawing, and we are now endeavoring to safeguard our own territory. The entire National Guard has been ordered out, and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peaceful employment and hurried to the Mexican border. The administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrage on our soil. It has not punished anyone; we went in only to protect and future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission.

"The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability and prosperity. We should be ready to aid her in binding up her wounds, in relieving her from starvation and distress, and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our disinterested friendship. The conduct of this administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount."

URGENT MAINTENANCE OF RIGHT ON LAND AND SEA

In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every race, the national security demands that there shall be no paltering with American rights. The greater the danger of divisive influences, the greater is the necessity for the unifying force of a just, strong and patriotic position. We countenance no covert policies, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unreservedly, yet fully, wholeheartedly, for the United States. That is the rallying point for all Americans. That is my position. I stand for the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea.

We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law; to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Putting aside any question as to the highest possibilities of moral leadership in the maintenance and vindication of the law of nations in connection with the European war, at least we were entitled to the safeguarding of American rights. But this has not been secured. We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words, that count. The chief function of diplomacy is prevention; but in this our diplomacy failed, doubtless because of its impaired credit and the manifest lack of disposition to back words with action.

It is a great mistake to say that righteousness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that course lay the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision in the maintenance of known rights are always sources of grave danger; they forfeit respect and invite serious and uncontrollable popular resentment. That is not the path of national security. Not only have we lost of resources short of war, but we have enforced our demands, but we shall never prove our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We should not have found it difficult to maintain peace, but we should have maintained peace with honor. During this critical period, the only danger of war has

lain in the weak course of the administration.

ADMINISTRATION WITH CONSENT

I do not put life and property on the same footing, but the administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives; it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. I cannot now undertake to review the course of events but it is entirely clear that we failed to use the resources at our command to prevent injurious action, and that we suffered in consequence.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here also prompt, vigorous and adequate measures are the part of the administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation; no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territory demanded immediate and thorough-going action. As soon as the administration had notice of plots and conspiracies, it was its duty to stop them.

We are a peace-loving people, but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression and we do not intend to pursue our democratic ideals without the exercise of self-defense. We are not adepts in the use of arms, but we do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is a necessary assurance of security; it is a necessary safeguard of peace. It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border.

In the demand for reasonable preparedness the administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded preparedness were first described as "nervous" and "only about a year and a half ago we were told that the question of preparedness had been a pressing one; that the country had been informed. Later, under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The administration, it was said, had "learned something," and it made a belated attempt to increase its armaments. Then, the demand was repeated consistently, and the pressure exerted on Congress with respect to other administrative measures was notably DEMANDS ADEQUATE.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

We demand adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our Western and Eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to me that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in this matter be summoned to put their lives and property at the disposal of the country demands that our military and naval programs shall be carried out in a businesslike manner. We should have competent administrative heads; that we should have an up-to-date preparation; that the most appropriate shall be properly expended; that we should have careful plans for promoting our industrial resources; that we should have the utilization of the investigations of science; that we should have in view the necessity of maintaining our fundamental human interests of protecting the physical well-being of our population, as well as education and training; of developing to the utmost our economic strength and independence. It must be based upon a profound sense of unity, and democratic obligations. It must not mean the abandonment of other essential governmental work, but that we shall have, in both, efficiency, and, in neither, waste or extravagance.

We are deeply interested in what I may term the organization of peace. We cherish no illusions. We know that the recurrence of war is not to be prevented by pious wishes. If the conflict of national interests is not to be brought to the final test of force there must be the development of international organization in order to provide international justice and to safeguard so far as practicable the peace of the world.

Arbitration treaties are useful within their proper sphere, but it is worse than folly to ignore the limitations of this remedy or to regard such treaties as an adequate means of preventing war. There should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination, thus affording the advantage of judicial standards in the settlement of particular disputes and of the gradual growth of a body of judicial precedents. In emphasizing the desirability of such a tribunal for the disposition of controversies of a justifiable sort, it must not be overlooked that the legislative needs. We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions, to remove causes of international differences.

NO NATIONAL ISOLATION IN TWENTIETH CENTURY

It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden, save some practical guaranty of international order. We, in this country, can, and should, maintain our fortunate freedom from entanglements with interests and policies which do not concern us. But there is no national isolation in the world of the twentieth century.

When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a world of paradox. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war. With the end of the war there will be the new conditions determined by a new Europe. Millions of men in the trenches will then return to work. The energies of each of the now belligerent nations, highly trained, will then be turned to production. These are days of terrible discipline for the nations at war, but it must not be forgotten that each is developing a national solidarity, a knowledge of method, a realization of capacity, a heroic unapproached. In each, the lessons of co-operation now being learned will never be forgotten. Friction and waste have been reduced to a minimum; labor and capital have a better understanding; business organization is more highly developed and more intelligently directed than ever before.

On the other hand, in this country, with the stupor of the manufacture of munitions, a host of men will be turned out of employment. We must meet the most severe competition in industry. We are undisciplined, defective in organization, loosely knit, industrially unprepared.

Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do; but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken, instead of expansion there was curtailment, and our streets were filled with the unemployed. It was estimated that in the city of New York over 300,000 were out of work.

PROTECTIVE POLICIES

It is plain that we must have protective, upbuilding policies. It is idle to look for relief to the Democratic party, which, as late as 1912, declared its platform that it was "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government, under the Constitution, had no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue." We are told in the present platform that there have been "momentous changes" in the past two years, and hence, repudiating its former attitude, the Democratic party now declares for a "non-partisan tariff commission." But have the "momentous changes" incident to the European war changed the Constitution of the United States? Is it proposed to use a tariff commission to frame a tariff for revenue only? Is the opposing party ready to confess that for generations it has misread the Constitution? Is that party now prepared to accept the protective principle? Rather, if the tariff is concerned, it would appear to be without principle.

The Republican party stands for the principle of protection. We must apply that principle fairly, without abuses, in as scientific a manner as possible, and Congress should be aided by the investigations of an expert of our economic independence, for the development of American industry, for the maintenance of American standards of living. We propose that in the competitive struggle to come about to come the American working man shall not suffer.

CONSERVATION OF

LABOR'S JUST INTERESTS

We stand for the conservation of the just interests of labor. We do not desire production or trade or efficiency in either, for its own sake, but for the benefit of the lives of human beings. We shall not have any lasting industrial prosperity unless we buttress it by the protection of health, by the elimination of unnecessary perils of life and limb; for the safeguarding of our future through proper laws for protection of women and children in industry; for increasing opportunities for education and training. We strongly solicit to inquire carefully into every grievance, remembering that there are few disputes which cannot easily be adjusted if there be an impartial examination of the facts.

what different point of view. Some time ago, a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement.

EXACT KNOWLEDGE BY DEMOCRACY

Confronting every effort to improve conditions, is the menace of incompetent administration. It is an extraordinary notion that democracy can be faithfully served by inexperience. Democracy needs exact knowledge, special skill and thorough training in its servants. I have already spoken of the disregard of proper standards, in numerous instances, in appointments to the diplomatic service. Unfortunately, there has been a similar disregard of executive responsibility in appointments to important administrative positions in our domestic service. Even with respect to technical bureaus the demands of science have been compelled to yield to the demands of politics.

We have erected against important duties of spoilsmen the barriers of the civil service laws, but under the present administration enactments providing for the creation of large numbers of places have been deliberately removed from the merit system. The principles of our civil service laws have been shamelessly violated. We stand for fidelity to these principles and their consistent application.

We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contest for the preservation of the nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave our country and brought us safely through the days of civil war. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, of unswerving loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure; strong and just, equal to her tasks; an exemplary of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I endorse the platform by the convention and accept its nomination.

HUGHES IS CHEERED FOR SEVERAL MINUTES

The large audience cheered for several minutes when Mr. Hughes appeared shortly after 8 o'clock. Senator Harding, of Ohio, chairman of the notification committee, was cheered at every reference to the name of the nominee.

After delivering his speech, Mr. Hughes was host at a reception to the notification committee and the invited guests to the notification ceremony.

A particular demonstration was accorded Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel entered his box on the first tier shortly before 8 o'clock, and as he took his seat beside Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the house burst into applause. As he paid no attention to the first round of cheers, the crowd stood up and then cries of "Teddy, Teddy," swept over the auditorium. Rising, the Colonel waved his hand and bowed, the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and Progressive and Republicans alike mingled their voices in a grand old harmony cheer.

Mr. Hughes himself gave the final touch to the event when he entered fifteen minutes later, and was greeted with a whirlwind of applause, by singling out the Colonel and waving a salute to him, which the Colonel returned in kind to another great volley from the crowd.

In the Colonel's box with him were his son, Theodore, Jr., and his wife, his son, Charles E. Jr., and his wife, the Misses Helen and Katherine Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Colonel Carnegie, Estabrook Carter and Howard Dickinson, a nephew of the nominee. Former President Taft was the only notable Republican leader east of the Mississippi who did not attend the ceremony, which formally opens the Republican campaign. Mr. Taft sent from Point-a-Pic, Que., the following telegram, in response to the letter inviting him to be present:

"Letter received. An very sorry it will be impossible for me to be present at official notification of Mr. Hughes, because I anticipate a great occasion, and a great speech—an augury of victory."

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